

Norwich Bulletin

and Courier.

114 YEARS OLD.

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Norwich, Friday, March 11, 1910.

The Circulation of The Bulletin.

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut, and from three to four times larger than that of any other. It is delivered to over 3,000 of the 4,003 houses in Norwich, and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses. In Putnam and Danielson to over 1,000, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five postoffice districts, and forty-one rural free delivery routes.

The Bulletin is sold in every town and on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION

1901, average	4,412
1905, average	5,920
March 5, 1910	7,617

DEALING WITH MOBS.

The way in which Philadelphia is dealing with the mob is a disgrace to free government.

The recklessness on the part of irresponsible men in the crowd should not lead to recklessness on the part of the authorities. The running of a car back over the trolley line filled with armed men to fire into the crowds regardless of their guilt, is no more commendable than the storming of cars filled with innocent passengers who are injured by the flying missiles and broken glass.

The men who represent the police or military power should not quibble as to their duty, or hesitate to obey orders when law and order are being defended and innocent people are becoming the victims of disorder and ill-directed vengeance.

There is a remedy for all the ill now menacing the peace and good order of the city of Philadelphia, and there is no defence for the destruction of property and the filling of the hospitals with injured innocents. Violence must be put a stop to by firm action. It does not do to ask the rioters if they will not please stop rioting, for that so smacks of the mollified style of doing things that the world must laugh—it makes a farce of the whole matter.

Every known means to detect the leaders in lawlessness and violence should be made, and when caught in the work they should be summarily dealt with. There is nothing that will check irrational and unjust conduct like courageous and decisive action.

The Philadelphia papers are right when they say that "no price is too great to pay for good order."

Law must be respected, and every citizen who would invoke protection to life and property must be loyal to the laws and those who have been appointed to enforce them.

THE AMERICAN CHILD.

The American child is given too much freedom—freedom which on the face tells for neglect and often degradation.

Just now the children in the mobs of Philadelphia are disturbing the authorities because some of them are getting accidentally killed and others becoming permanently crippled. What the Philadelphia Times has to say upon this subject is worth reading.

"As for the children to be found in the streets," it says, "the responsibility rests wholly upon their parents. Imagine six, seven, eight and nine year old girls and boys in the thick of a riot, barely able to avoid being trampled upon! What sort of man and woman are they who, knowing the danger, permit their children to be beyond their care at this time?"

They are the same sort that let their children spend all their spare time in the streets, picking up the lingo they hear, and getting initiated into the mysteries of waywardness which they see, and acquiring bad habits from old associations. There is not a city in the country that does not thus suffer, nor one in which protests from the pulpit are not uttered to promote more thorough care and better citizenship. It is from the ranks of these children that state institutions are filled—they are a constant and fruitful source of crime.

The woman who has to go and have her Easter hat charged stands second to the woman who pays the cash from a well-thumbed purse, regardless of the wealth of her husband.

Mary Manning thinks that the morals of the stage are as good as those of New York society, which means they are a shade better than those of Pittsburgh.

A South Carolina opinion: About the only way a stranger would be able to know it was intended to be a Hall of Fame would be by seeing Lord's statue there.

The New York man who was knocked down by a length of iron was grateful that the occupant had a doctor, for he could see good luck even in misfortune.

Commander Peary does not enjoy the challenge to show how he sounded the winter 1,000 fathoms at the pole with the aid of one man.

These who agreed not to eat meat for 36 days are now free to resume and many of them will eat three or four times as much as ever.

The summer flying place for the Wright aeroplane will be Newport, R. I., but they will not fly as far west as Norwich.

The Virginia minister who advises us not to make a vulgar display of our wealth, need have no fears unless he is able to furnish it.

RELATION OF ALCOHOL TO CRIME.

When the Episcopalian of Illinois appointed a committee to investigate the relation of the drinking habit to disease and crime, it did a service to the sane and sober thinkers among men.

Among the things this committee found out were the fact that 50 per cent. of the inmates of the asylum for the criminal insane at Menard, Ill., and 85 per cent. of those in the penitentiary at Joliet, are there as the result of alcoholic liquors, either directly or indirectly.

Investigations made by medical experts show that over 25 per cent. of the patients in the insane asylums of the entire country are insane directly or indirectly as the result of the use of intoxicating liquors.

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THE BULLETIN'S DAILY STORY

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

"Will you kindly tell me the secret of your success?" asked the young man from the fields of Jersey.

"I will," replied the head of the Petroleum Monopoly. "I have always made it a rule to be civil to the people with whom I deal. I have practiced friendliness and affability until it is as natural for me to be genial as it is for the sun to shine. Starting with a carload of pipe, back in 1875, I made myself master of every oil well in the country, simply by treating people with courtesy. I hope you will profit by my example. Now you must excuse me, for I am expected at a meeting of our rebate department."

"The young man went around the corner to the offices of the Iron Octopus. "What is the secret of your success?" he asked the president.

"I owe my success to the fact that I do not allow small obstacles to discourage me," the great man answered. "Whenever I find a weak competitor in the way I never let the disappointment make me blue or alter my resolve against the ascending tide of progress."

"Thank you, sir," I am sure I shall," said the youth, and proceeded down the street to the building house of Henry Squeezem & Co.

"Mr. Squeezem," he said, "I want to know what you regard as the secret of your success."

"Sit down," responded Mr. Squeezem, but not on the chair. Sit on this.

Illinois for the Income Tax.

The opponents of the income tax in the eastern states have been watching the Illinois legislature with solicitude. That was the reason that the legislature recently said: "Illinois is in so many respects pivotal as the great state of the Mississippi valley." Now that Illinois has a majority in the legislature, we hope there is no room for doubt as to the fact that the state of the Mississippi valley will do.

Now it is the turn of New York to declare itself. If Gov. Hughes' argument against the income tax is to be unanswered the legislature would have voted against it and given his argument as a reason. It has been estimated that 75 per cent. of the 1,600 inmates that were directly or indirectly due to the influence of the saloon.

The saloons of Chicago are open almost every day and seven days a week. Every year, 8,763 men, women and boys go to the house of correction, forming a procession of more than one every hour that the saloons are open throughout the year.

It is estimated that there are 160,000 epileptics in the United States alone, and that 32,000 of the persons so afflicted owe their disease to drunken parents.

The committee reported that the testimony of these men in authority at the public institutions of the state of Illinois and elsewhere is testimony which cannot be overlooked or ignored by reasonable Christian men.

WANT DEATH PENALTY RESTORED.

The experience of Rhode Island shows that the abolishment of the death penalty does not decrease the number of murders in that state, but that it does largely increase the expense of maintenance of penal institutions. Recent deliberate murders there have resulted in a measure being put before the legislature providing for the restoration of the death penalty. This has led to a general discussion of the matter, and the Boston Transcript had this to say upon the subject:

"During the year ending May 31, 1900, according to the last census, the state of Maine, which has abolished capital punishment, had, in proportion to population, almost twice as many homicides as Massachusetts, which retains the death penalty. Rhode Island, which has abolished capital punishment, had, in proportion to population, almost twice as many homicides as Massachusetts, which retains the death penalty. Rhode Island, which has abolished capital punishment, had, in proportion to population, almost twice as many homicides as Massachusetts, which retains the death penalty.

Where Can We Get Our Wheat? James A. Patten, the wealthy grain dealer, before sailing for Europe today or two ago, made this statement in response to questions:

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

Now and then the glassed egg proves to have been a "rogue."

It is surprising that cranberries do not show a tendency to climb a little.

The poet who can exchange a poem for a bun in these days has no reason to complain.

Happy thought for today: A man's own meanness looks appalling when he has to pay for it.

The Illinois man who has left the pulpit to umpire baseball games heard the call of Mammoth!

Senator Lodge ought not to try to justify the price of today by what they were 73 years ago.

Massachusetts has a debt of \$79,000,000, but she has a liberal interest account to show for it.

These are fine nights for the New England acrobats, that scales like a bird for 45 minutes, to go abroad again.

Talk about boycotting the butcher! What if he should lock out those who promise and prove to be poor pay?

A Swiss city has built a street a half-mile in length and as wide as a ballroom floor for the use of roller-skaters.

A Chicago woman woke up to find that she had married her sister's sixth husband. "That couldn't have occurred in Boston!"

Words Unspoken.

It is suspected that when the fever of killing got into presidential blood, Roosevelt said: "Here! Will you hold down this job while I go to Africa and kill a white rhinoceros. I'll relieve you of it later."—Rocheater Herald.

Don't Stop Chaucery.

Senator Flint of California says that the cant afford to run again, and if Senator Dewey only knew it, he can't, either.—Boston Globe.

one—then the boy won't have to dust it. You ask me for the secret that has made me what I am. Well, sir, when I was a younger I sent my friends to get a man in Connecticut, who had advertised that he would part with his secret of success for that sum. Have you fifty cents?"

"No, sir; I am a poor lad, just starting out in life, and I have no money."

"Some other time will do," said Mr. Squeezem. "The secret is this: Never let a penny go to waste. If you see a man who is careless with money, run quick and take it away from him and save it from being squandered. If you can't find a man who is careless with money, cut down his pay. If you see one of your tenants buying flowers, raise his rent. Never let a cent go to waste. Follow that advice and you may one day own railroads."

The young man went on the sidewalk and pondered what he had heard. "Courteous to others, cheerful in the face of opposition, saving of the penny," he thought; "those are the same recipes for success that I have read in the magazines all my life; but somehow, when these things are put together, they seem to be just what I need."

Fortunately, at this critical juncture, a wave of camels came sweeping over the young man and he took the first train back to Oaktree, where he raised chickens and lived happily ever after.

Advantages of Winter.

An old fashioned winter has its advantages and disadvantages. If these were enumerated in parallel columns it is probable that the advantages would lead by a large majority. In a winter like the present the ground is usually frozen to the depth of a few inches in November and thereafter the snowfall keeps a blanket over the earth which prevents the frost from creeping downward inch by inch until it reaches a depth of four or five feet. It keeps all plant life at the surface of the soil in a perfectly dormant state, but does not completely suspend the function of deep lying roots.

A cultural covering of ice and snow in the cities keeps the litter and filth of the street from being dried and finely powdered and carried about by every wind breeze. This is one of the most common sources of colds, influenza, grip, infections of the nose and its labyrinthine passages and the throat, middle ear and respiratory passages in general. Such affections have been less general this year than in several preceding seasons. Steady cold, although very trying to the old and to people of subnormal vital energies, is in reality much better than the alternating warm spells and cold pinches, for the latter conditions invite indiscretions in dress.

Old-Age Pensions in France.

The French senate, a moderately progressive body, has just unanimously approved a pension bill which it has had under consideration for two years. The bill, already passed by the chamber, will affect about 17,000 persons, it is estimated, and will apply to wage-workers of both sexes, including agricultural laborers and small tenant farmers. Railroad men, miners and seamen are the great classes excluded from its benefits, but only because they are otherwise provided for.

English papers strongly commend the French scheme and declare it to be better and more statesmanlike than the British. It provides for contributions to the pension fund by employers, employees and the state, respectively. The state's contribution is equal to the sum of the other two contributions. The full pension is limited to about 100 francs a year, or \$16 if they have paid for 30 years, but at 55 a smaller pension, to which the state contributes nothing, may be claimed. The annual pension under the system cannot exceed \$25.50 under the most favorable circumstances.

Changing Her Mind.

Down in Georgia they are originating considerable law these days. It was there the court decided, that a woman could collect a fee where the operation did the patient no good. Now we have another case that is a psychological rarity. A woman got mad at her husband and concluded to get a divorce, so she went to a lawyer and had him bring it up, but before the case came on to be heard, she became reconciled to her husband and they resumed happy relations once more.

The lawyer had done some work on the case and presented his bill. She refused to pay it, he says, because it changed her mind. Then he brought suit to collect, but the court threw out the case, declaring that "a woman has the right to change her mind."

There is the plain law on the subject, and means, if a lawyer brings a divorce suit, he takes on the risk of the woman changing her mind. We haven't the court's decision before us, but take it that the reasoning is that it is in line with sound public policy that a woman be allowed to change her mind when she pleases.—Ohio State Journal.

Thoroughbred Jerseys.

In the Press of Thursday was the story of a shipment of thoroughbred Jersey cows from England to the famous Hood farm in Worcester, Mass. It came as a surprise to most people that this section was producing some of the best stock in the country in dairy and butter line. But it is a fact. There are a number of breeders hereabouts who have raised a superior stock for years, and are recognized as producers of thoroughbreds. Some of the cows have remarkable milk and butter records.

Confirmation of these statements is needed than the fact that critical and practical buyers come here for the stock. Bristol's fame is chiefly that of a live manufacturing town, but it is well to realize that her agriculture is of her farmers and dairymen are very able, progressive men with enviable reputations that reach far—Bristol Press.

They Cannot Stay.

From time to time various colonies of Jews have actually returned to the Holy Land. There are records of Jewish settlements there as early as 1170 and in the 15th century the city of Tiberias, "where only Jews were to dwell," was rebuilt. But it was not until comparatively modern colonies began in 1878 the ideas of Laurence Oliphant and the Earl of Shaftesbury took definite shape in the purchase of 600 acres of land by the Jews of Jerusalem and the foundation of the colony of Petah Tikvah. After the Russian persecution of 1881 large numbers of Jews emigrated and at the end of 1888 there were about 5,000 Jewish colonists in Palestine.

Cook Books Too Much.

Two old settlers at smoking in their cabin far away in the backwoods. No woman's hand had ever decorated that sanctum, and grime reigned supreme and triumphant. The conversation veered round from state politics to cooking.

"Yas," said the elder of the two, with a drawl, "I did get one of them here cook books, but I could never do nuthin' with it."

"How was that?" inquired the other. "What was the hitch?"

"Waal," was the answer, "every one o' them recites begun in the same way with the same words. Every one o' 'em started off with 'take a clean dish'—and I never got no further."

Electric cables with hemp cores to take up the strain more evenly are a Swedish invention.

Only Interested in Food.

Ed. Wiley has been found guilty of mixing metaphors. Probably he isn't so particular about preserving the purity of speech as of food.—Denver Republican.

An Impracticable Theorist.

An impracticable theorist has suggested that Morgan, Rockefeller and Carnegie lease the government and pay the people an annual rental.—Kansas City Times.

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